

WANTED this morning at the office of The Tribune, a copy of PRENTICE'S LIFE OF CLAY.

D. Y. M. and other correspondents who have addressed us, proffering sketches and other contributions, are informed that their offers are gratefully accepted. We will cheerfully send papers containing the letters which we may publish. With regard to compensation—we are at all times happy to pay any one who sends us intelligence of an important occurrence in advance of our receiving it otherwise. This is the only kind of correspondence that we are sufficiently in need of to pay for.

For a Poem and Letter from Illinois see Last Page.

"I have never regarded the office of Chief Magistrate as conferring upon the incumbent the power of executing the laws, but as granting him the power to execute the properly expressed will of the People, and not to resist it. With my mother's milk I drank in the principles on which the Declaration of Independence was founded. That the Declaration proclaimed that the King would not let the People make such laws as they wished. Shall a President or an Executive officer undertake at this time of day to control the People to the exercise of their own rights? It is the duty of the Executive to abstain from interfering in or thwarting the sacred exercise of the law making functions of their Government." [Gen. Harrison's Speech at Dayton, 10th Sept. 1840.]

'Veto and Bitto.'

For the fourth time within his brief career, John Tyler, the accidental incumbent of a station to which he could never have been elected, has interposed his single will to arrest the action and defeat the Legislation of the Representatives of the People. As in the third case, he does not even pretend to entertain any Constitutional scruples with regard to the bill presented to him, but he chooses to consider the Land Distribution *inexpedient*, in view of the actual condition of the Treasury, and on that ground crushes a measure of the deepest interest, the most imminent necessity, to the American People. A measure which would have restored activity to business, encouragement and adequate reward to industry, prices to produce, and prosperity to the Country, is ruthlessly knocked in the head because one man, the accident of many accidents, does not agree with the Representatives whom the People have expressly chosen to legislate for them, on an incidental question. Bear in mind that this President-substitute and this Congress were both chosen under the banner of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, who openly and earnestly proclaimed his hostility to the Veto Power, and pledged himself never to use it on any question of mere expediency, or any other than one of constitutional power! John Tyler has expressly referred to this Dayton Speech of General Harrison as containing an exposition of the true Republican faith; and now this same John Tyler nullifies the anxious and protracted labors of Congress, and dashes the cup of Relief from the parched lips of a fainting People by the most arbitrary and unreasonable Veto in the annals of Government! Who shall henceforth blame those who deride all faith in Man—all confidence in human integrity?

The Message before us is ably and artfully written—of course, not by John Tyler. It labors to effect a division between the advocates of Protection to Home Industry and those of the Land Distribution, and thus to defeat both by arraying them against each other. We are confident the friends of Protection are too intelligent, too upright, to be thus lured to their ruin. The writer of the Veto Message labors hard to persuade them that the receipts from Public Lands would be steady and uniform, and would not, if appropriated to the ordinary purposes of the Government, cause fluctuations in the Revenue, and thence changes in the Tariff. But in this he argues against facts, and against common sense. He argues, too, against the uniform voice of his allies in Congress, who have with one voice proclaimed that the next Congress will be of their own stamp, and will reduce the Tariff, abolishing its Protective features. Well does John Tyler know, narrow as is his apprehension, that a Congress of the Pickens and Roosevelt school would instantly reduce the Tariff as low as would provide the necessary revenue, and if the Lands should afford Five Millions per annum, they would deduct so much from the Duties, and so in all cases. The defeat of the Land Distribution is the grave of adequate and stable Protection, and as such it is urged and resisted all over the Union. On this point the author of this Message deals deceitfully with the People.

But with what face does John Tyler object to the blending of the questions of Tariff and Land Distribution? He himself is the author of that very union! In his first message he recommended the Distribution, with a proviso that its execution should be made to depend on the rate of duties prescribed by the Tariff. His proviso prevailed, by a union of Southern Whig with Loco-Foco votes. Thus by his own act were these two topics bleaded, and each made to depend on the other. All that the Whigs now propose to do is to separate them, and let each stand by itself, so that the next Congress may modify either without affecting the other. This is the proposition to which John Tyler says, 'Veto!—I forbid!' and in the same breath, he, the author of the union, complains of and protests against its existence!

We wish ever to treat the Chief Magistrate of the Union, no matter how made such, with proper respect: and yet we are touched by the insolence, the mockery—nay, the atrocious dishonesty—of his suggestion that the bill may become a law by a vote of two-thirds, notwithstanding his objections! Surely, this is adding insult to oppression and wrong. Mr. Tyler well knows that no Tariff bill ever did or can pass by a two-thirds vote: there are too many minor interests always disaffected by the details—too many discordant opinions as to the best mode of raising Revenue. It would have been more decorous and less aggravating if he had told Congress in case they did not like the Veto to help themselves the best way they could.

We must not waste room on this document, for we have it not to spare. A single additional fallacy is all we will stop to point out, leaving the rest to the discernment of our readers. Mr. Tyler argues that the Distribution, if sanctioned, will excite hostility—that strong efforts will be made for its repeal—and asks, "Is the manufacturer prepared to stake his interests on such an issue?" Stake them—how? Suppose the Land Distribution in force, and a successful effort made to repeal it—what then? Will not the Protected Interests then be just as well off as Mr. Tyler would have them now? Does not Distribution manifestly stand as an outpost, which is of itself hard to conquer, and after it is carried the Citadel of Protection remains entire? And does not the surrender of the outpost now give the adversary an advantage and embolden him to attack the Citadel?—How idle to talk of giving up one in order to strengthen the other?

—But we do injustice to the sagacity, to the patriotism of our readers, in coolly arguing against this despotic act, this dishonest palliation. The indignant feeling of an outraged and foully injured People will furnish the fitting commentary. And is it possible that two long years of this dreary reign of treachery and tyranny remain to be borne by our afflicted People?

The Albany Argus says that the Speaker of the Assembly has appointed two Members of each Senate District to form a Committee on the Apportionment, and that a good part of that Committee has already convened in Albany to enter on their duties. Hon. Halsey Rogers of Saratoga is Chairman.

The enemies of American Industry—the advocates of the policy which must unfailingly depress labor, as it has already nearly depressed, the Labor and Laborers of this Country to the level of Europe—the Architects of Desolation and National Ruin, find one hundred guns in the Park last night over the defeat of the Protective Tariff—a defeat which will send the families of one hundred thousand upright and worthy American artisans suppers to bed! Birmingham and Sheffield through treachery have triumphed over our own workshops and workmen, and Americans rejoice over a calamity which paralyzes the energies and blasts the reviving hopes of the Nation! Rejoicing in New-York over a despotic act which renders New-York a British port, and restores, in an important respect, the era of our Colonial vassalage! Could not the enemies of American Industry! Independence have procured the firing of these guns over the Canada line, or at least from the Waspito? Be decent, men, even in insanity and treason.

The Land Question.

The Portland Argus will not yet understand that a primary object of the Land Distribution is to save the Public Lands from spoliation, and from being alienated without equivalent, either to the Union or the States. It will not state the fact that we objected to the vote of a great portion of its party in Congress for Mr. Calhoun's proposition to cede the Lands to the New States to be sold out by them at the halves (in effect, to give them away; for States that will not pay their solemnly contracted debts would be very clear of collecting some millions from their citizens to pay over to the Federal Government;) and for Mr. Benton's proposition, to graduate the price of all lands remaining unsold down to 25 cents an acre [not \$1 25 as the Argus truly quoted us] and then give the residue away altogether to the States in which they lie respectively. This proposition was nearly carried three or four years ago; we firmly believe something equivalent to it will soon be, when Iowa, Wisconsin and Florida take their place in the Union, if the Land Distribution be given up. While that is sustained, members from the Old States will not vote to divest their own constituents of their just and equal interest in the Proceeds of these Lands. The real question to be decided by the fate of the Distribution Act is whether all the People of the Union shall be benefitted by the Public Lands, or a part only. We stand for the rights and interests of the whole, and condemn the course of those who stigmatize a just appropriation of the Proceeds to the use of all the States and People, while they tacitly favor every project for giving them away to a part.

The Argus descends to the usual Loco-Foco argument against any Tariff, and in favor of Free Trade (on one side) and Direct Taxation. Whenever the Argus's party is willing to make up an issue with us on that ground we shall be most happy to meet it, and the sooner it comes the better we shall be suited. Meantime, we see no use in expounding the utter unsoundness of the Argus's positions and the futility of its arguments, while that party is bush-fighting and dodging from 'Incidental Protection' to a 'Revenue Tariff,' and from that to 'Free Trade and Direct Taxation.' If it will take a decided and unequivocal stand anywhere, we shall be ready to try conclusions with it.—But is it possible that the Direct Tax argument of the Argus is from the pen of the responsible editor of that paper? We have greatly mistaken him if we have not hitherto known him as a friend of more than Incidental Protection.

From the Union of last evening. Greeley says it is false about his taking breakfast in company with the negroes in Barclay street. Shall we publish the names of the two gentlemen who left Mr. Greeley at the table doctored between two illustrious citizens of the Tonga Islands, black as the ace of spades? We have the names.

We ought not to notice this old villain again; but, as he virtually abandons by his silence all his other falsehoods, we must pin him on this. Now, Major Noah! your statement above is a falsehood. We dare you to bring any one responsible man who will sustain your assertion by a statement over his own name. No quibbling now, but attempt to justify yourself, or add another to the thousand instances in which you have stood before the public a detected calumniator!

The Plebeian of yesterday contains an article headed "Disgraceful Proscription," which charges Capt. Leech of the Fifth District Watch, with turning "an old gray-headed woman" out of the Watch-House, where she had gained a livelihood by selling coffee and cakes to the Watchmen. We are authorized to state that this story is an entire and slanderous fabrication. The woman quit the place of her own free will, and another was then allowed to take it—not till then. Yet the Tatler repeated this falsehood last evening, and 'Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart,' will probably take up the chorus this morning. Is not this retailing of such garbage a miserable business for journals pretending to dignity and decency?

Mr. CALHOUN.—We meet almost every day in some of the Loco-Foco papers indications of a preference with a great portion of that party for Mr. Calhoun as their Presidential Candidate.—Paragraphs like the following from the Columbia South Carolinian must be especially gratifying to the Kinderhook chess-player: "An intelligent gentleman in Washington City writes us: 'Mr. Calhoun is undoubtedly rising in popularity here every day, and from all I hear from Virginia, I have no doubt he is decidedly the choice of that State.' Another remarks: 'I think Mr. Calhoun's prospects are improving every day.'"

We have good report in various ways from a Poem delivered at the late Commencement of Rutgers College by BENJAMIN F. ROMAINE of Poughkeepsie. Can any one inform us if it is to be published?

We are not greatly surprised at the extent to which our city is disgraced by the flood of horribly obscene prints published in our midst, when we find such puffs of them as the following in Mr. Godwin's Morning Post:

THE PICTORIAL WAS is the name of a witty weekly which Mr. Nichols, the able editor of the Arena, proposes to publish in a short time.

The Whigs of Columbia County, Pa., have called a meeting of all in the county friendly to the nomination of HENRY CLAY for President in 1844.

Cumberland County, in Pennsylvania, is soon to hold a great CLAY meeting.

Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Governor of New-Jersey, is proposed for next Vice President in the Peekskill Republican.

Vermont. Upon no other section of the Union does the weight of Executive tyranny fall with such crushing power as on the Green Mountain State. Wool, her great staple on which her people solely rely for their support—for the very bread they eat, commands no market, and all the wheels of her industry are still. In former years with a judicious Tariff the best wool commanded per pound, for home manufacture, from 60 to 75 cents; and at this price the farmers could live comfortably, bringing their flour from New-York and selling their wool at their own doors for cash. Now, all that they can get is 25 to 30 cents—which will not pay the cost of raising; and even at that they find a heavy sale, and are compelled to take groceries and manufactured goods in part payment, and premises for the balance. Nearly all the heavy factories are shut up or doing just enough to pay expenses—and most of these which continue in operation are losing thousands every year. One of the largest in the State is that at the Winooski Falls near Burlington, which has been in operation for some three years. Under the Tariff regulations of 1840 and '41, they prosecuted a successful business—selling their cloths in Boston, where they commanded the highest price, buying wool and paying cash for it through all the State, giving employment to more than a hundred persons and life to a flourishing little village of near a thousand inhabitants. Under the Tariff which passed the House in June, the business would have continued to flourish; and in the confident expectation that it would become a law, preparations were even made for its extension. But the third Executive Veto not only destroyed this hope but swept away the sole foundation of their success—by throwing open the ports of the nation to the wools of Europe, and thus closing the market to the sale of our own. They struggled against it as long as they could, but were soon forced to stop—and a few days since closed their doors—stopped every wheel and spindle, and turned out to idleness and want the hundreds they had employed.—The consequences of this course are not confined to the place—but extend to every farmer of whom they used to buy a pound of wool. The buildings are now going to ruin, yearly town, county and State taxes are levied upon all the property, and thus the matter must remain until John Tyler—the tyrant and curse of the nation—chooses to allow the People to make their own laws. So deep is the distress in that State, and so intense is the conviction among men of all parties, that it can only be relieved by a Protective Tariff, that the bitterest Loco-Focos make no scruple of declaring that they will support no man for Congress who is not pledged to this vital measure of national policy.—Resolutions to this effect have been adopted at their public meetings, and their public presses are even now striving to make capital out of the fact that the Bill passed by Congress does not impose a duty of more than 40 per cent. upon imported wool. This is with the Loco-Foco leaders of course a movement not of their choice—but to which they are driven by necessity; and it is worthy of especial note as showing the feeling which pervades all parties throughout the State. The duty provided by the Bill just vetoed is regarded by intelligent men in the State as sufficient, provided that upon dye stuffs and other articles required in the manufacture, and which cannot be raised at home, be so reduced as not to fall too heavily upon those who are forced to buy them.

The feeling throughout the State in favor of a Tariff is of course intense and uncompromising; and as the first condition of a permanent system—that without which any Tariff which might be established would be so fluctuating as to produce derangement and injury instead of stable prosperity—they demand an inflexible adherence to the Distribution Policy. This of course is not the sole ground on which they place this great measure of political justice: but it is one of the grounds on which it stands, and in the strength of which it cannot be shaken. Every hour of adversity only gives age and strength to this deep conviction; and if Power and Profligacy hope to drive or seduce the State from this position they know little of the spirit of those who dwell upon her mountains. Faction is at work to defeat the Whigs at the coming election—with little courage and no hope of success; but whatever may be the result there is but one man who can command her Presidential vote—and he can have it whenever it is asked.—He will be nominated by no convention of packed delegates—representing personal and sectional interests; but the voice of the whole people of the State—who desire and will do all in their power to secure his election—will call aloud for the nomination of HENRY CLAY. If a mass meeting should be called for this purpose, as there is reason to believe it will, within three months, we predict that both in numbers and in the true Whig spirit it will equal any of the glorious gatherings of 1840.—Vermont is bound by bands of steel to HENRY CLAY: She will be found in the Whig ranks, where she has always stood, foremost in the conflict under the Statesman of the West.

Rhode Island.—Gov. KING of Rhode Island has issued a Proclamation suspending Martial Law until September 1st. He orders the military, however, to hold themselves in readiness for service in case further difficulties should arise. Matters seem to be quiet at present though vague rumors are afloat of preparations for repeated outrage. It was reported at Providence on Tuesday that Dorr had resolved to surrender himself and stand trial—but we see nothing to render this probably true. A meeting of the reckless demagogues in this city who, with a disregard of law and life that would disgrace pirates, are striving with all their might to awaken a civil war to furnish them with political capital, was called for last evening at Tammany Hall. Not having the least desire to come into their assemblies, we have no hint of what was done. We have no doubt that villainy enough was plotted, though we have faith in their lack of power to give it effect.

New Bomb-Shell.—We hear that a most destructive shot has lately been invented by an American gentleman, resident in England, to whose inventive genius our country is already indebted for several improved machines. This shot is different from any yet known, being so constructed as to explode instantly after impact, and not before, thus avoiding the uncertainty of calculations. It is armed with teeth or cutters, to force its way into a ship's side; and altogether it will create quite a revolution in this kind of weapons now in use. One of our most intelligent engineers has been entrusted with the model, and he is to lay it before the U. S. Government at an early day.—Meanwhile the principles of the weapon are kept entirely secret.

Two brothers, law students in Scriven Co. Ga. named Owen and William Simpler disappeared very suddenly on the 4th. It is supposed they have been drowned in the Ogeechee river where they were in the habit of bathing.

A Sign in North Carolina. A few days before the Election in North Carolina, Gov. Morehead made a speech in Charlotte, the capital of the great Loco-Foco Country of Mechenberg, where he encountered the master-spirits of the party. The Jeffersonian, the Loco-Foco organ, reports the debate as though smarting under a keen sense of discomfiture and exasperation. We clip from it the following extract, significant of the chance and consideration of the Hermit of Kinderhook in that quarter. Says the Jeffersonian: "Gov. M. expected to triumph over Col. Hoke when he asked him to say whom he was for for President. Col. Hoke replied, he was for JOHN C. CALHOUN, and pronounced a splendid and just eulogy of that distinguished statesman and pure patriot. He said the Federalists had brought forward Clay as their candidate, the father and advocate of all the anti-republican measures and doctrines of the Federalists, and that Mr. CALHOUN is the only man who, by his age, experience, patriotism, talents, and commanding position can successfully meet and put him and his measures down. He continued, he was satisfied Mr. CALHOUN was the first choice of the Democratic party in this State, and that he would be the candidate of the party for President."

DIFFICULTIES WITH MOROCCO.—The Pennsylvania contains a summary of the events which have given rise to the existing difficulties between the United States and the government of Morocco: the statement is probably derived from authentic sources, although not official. It seems that Thomas N. Carr, our late Consul for Morocco, received the notice of his removal from office in March last at Tangier—and determined immediately to embark for the United States. He apprized the Emperor of his intention, and received from him a highly complimentary reply. His baggage had been sent off, and he went to the beach to embark with his Consul corps.

Just as he was stepping on board, after he had made his adieus, he was stopped by the Captain of the port and told that he must be detained, as the Bashaw had not ordered his departure. He remonstrated, and a quarrel ensued. A soldier seized the Consul, who drew a sword—came to defend himself; but at the advice of the other Consuls he desisted. He declined to put himself under the protection of the British flag, and proceeding to his own house sent a message to the Emperor demanding satisfaction. The Consul corps likewise forwarded a remonstrance against the conduct of the Moroccan officials. A despatch was at the same time received from the American Vice Consul at Mazagan, complaining that he had been several times shot at, and had sustained other repeated personal outrages, in consequence of which he was forced by regard for his safety to proceed to Gibraltar. Mr. Carr then struck his flag, demanding of the Emperor leave to depart, and asking satisfaction for the past as well as protection for the future, as the only conditions of its being raised again. The Emperor returned an evasive answer, giving Mr. Carr leave to depart, but refusing any satisfaction, and betraying a collusion with those who had committed these outrages. The answer to the remonstrance of the Consul corps was of the same character. Mr. Carr immediately sent to Com. Morgan, commanding our squadron in the Mediterranean, who came to Gibraltar, where Mr. Carr had for two months awaited his arrival, and declared his intention to send an Embassy to the Emperor.

The Consuls remonstrated against the measure as not sufficiently prompt or efficient—urging that if the Commodore would anchor his squadron at Tangier and demand instant redress, the Emperor would yield. An Embassy was, however, sent, and as appears by the arrival of the Great Western, the answer was returned that the Emperor could not suffer the Embassy to travel in such excessively warm weather! The same day however that the refusal was given, the British Vice-Consul had an audience with the Emperor. It is quite likely that we shall ere long hear officially concerning this outrageous insult to our national dignity and honor.

PORTRAIT OF CLAY.—Charles J. Folsom, No. 40 Fulton-street, has for sale a fine engraving from a bust of CLAY by Cleveland. It is one of the finest portraits of the Great Kentucky Statesman that we have seen.

The Clay Meeting in Rochester was to take place, and doubtless did, on Tuesday evening.—The name of the venerable VINCENT MATTHEWS, the Father of the Bar in Western New-York, stands at the head of the Eight Hundred signed to the Call.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—This old and widely-known Society has just published its Twenty-Sixth Annual Report in a closely printed pamphlet of nearly 200 octavo pages. It contains the Constitution, Lists of Officers, Members, Life Directors and Auxiliary Societies; the Reports of the Directors and Treasurer; the Proceedings, Addresses, &c. at the late Anniversary of the Society, and a great variety of other information of general interest and utility.

"THE CATHOLIC EXPOSITOR and Literary Magazine" for August is published, and maintains its usual high and able character. It is embellished with a fine engraving of the new Catholic Cathedral at Cincinnati.

"THE BLASTED FLOWER, or Fatal Effects of Parental Coercion," is the title of a remarkable Narrative of Truth just published in a brief pamphlet at No. 26 Beekman-st. Fiction seldom affords any thing so touching as this simple recital of facts.

The ports of Toronto and Hamilton, in Canada have been declared Free Warehousing ports by proclamation the official Gazette of the 1st inst.

The woolen factory of Abel Mitchell in North Bloomfield Ont. Co. was broken open and robbed of cloth to the amount of \$600 on the night of the 31st ult.

The Great Western steams for Liverpool at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

STRICT CONSTRUCTION.—All circulars to office holders are heretofore to read as follows, viz: "An office-holder is a citizen entitled to his opinion and his vote, and authorized to take a becoming interest in the political affairs of his country. It always has been, and always will be, done. It was against office-holders surrounding the polls at elections, driving away voters and quarrelling in beer-houses, that the old law bore forth."

This says Major Noah, "strict construction!" to his injury in the city of New-York.

Now, Messrs. Officeholders, you can walk up to the "Major" and settle any portion of your daily pay, say 10 per cent on him for the support of the "Union;" you can be delegates to conventions, call meetings, make speeches, promote subordinate offices and every thing in general, except the three things that the Editor forbids.

Counterfeits on Tollard Co. Bank. NEW-YORK, August 10, 1842.

To the Editor of The Tribune: I enclose a receipt of a letter from the Cashier of the Tollard County Bank in which he states that that Institution has issued only 100 five dollar notes from the new plate and that these are nearly all redeemed. Ergo, any notes of this denomination (\$5) new plate, having a number higher than 100 are spurious. I will add, the counterfeit is bad; but as banks generally are in the habit of allowing their notes to circulate till they become very much worn and soiled, it is no wonder that the unwary are deceived by this counterfeit. The Bank will not issue any more notes from the above plate. Yours, A.

Messrs. Mor is-Stokely & Goode. Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1842. I am glad to see that some of the papers which published some weeks ago a most unwarrantable attack upon three Ohio Whig Members, Messrs. Morris, Stokely and Goode, have at last done those gentlemen the justice of acknowledging their suspicion against their political integrity, to have been unfounded.

I do not know of three gentlemen from any State who are more highly and justly esteemed both for the firmness of their Whig principles as well as for their private worth and amenity of manners, than these same Ohio gentlemen, who have been so unjustly attacked in the newspapers by their own political friends. Whatever may have been thought by some of the expediency of publishing the letters written some time ago by two of those gentlemen, few Whigs here at any time questioned the purity of motive which prompted them in so doing, while many now believe that good has resulted therefrom. It is to be hoped that every Whig paper which has not published the remarks and noticed the votes of Messrs. Morris, Stokely and Goode upon the Tariff bill, will do so.

The whole conduct of these gentlemen both for years previous and during the few weeks subsequent to that attack has been that of steadfast Whigs and high-minded gentlemen, and I know that no Whigs in Ohio are more respected and beloved by their constituents.

Those who have known these gentlemen for many years here, and during years long past in the Legislature of Ohio, and have seen them always contending for the right, and always in the van in every political contest, were not a little surprised to hear their political integrity questioned for so slight a cause.

For the Tribune.

CROTON WATER.—The Water Committee ought to advertise the streets in which the pipes are laid. Many persons who wish to have the water are not aware that they can have it immediately, but suppose they will have to wait some months for the pipes. You are right about the pipes used in Philadelphia. There the volume of water is sufficiently large to produce some effect, but the half inch pipe in this city will be of no kind of use in washing pavements or streets. Still, if there is a great scarcity of water, perhaps it would be best to keep it at the smallest size which will answer for the uses of the family. If, however, the supply is as abundant as in Philadelphia, there seems to be no good reason why New Yorkers should be deprived of the privilege of keeping clean their side-walks and gutters. MORE WATER.

CASE OF THOMAS TOPPING.—The District Attorney and Dr. J. W. Francis, the commissioners appointed by the Governor to inquire into the sanity of Thomas Topping, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife—resumed the examination of witnesses yesterday at 4 o'clock in the Session Chamber. After examining Justice Matseel, Jas. E. Hyde, late keeper of the prison, the Rev. Benjamin Evans and William Bruce, all of whom testified that the imbecility of mind of the prisoner, and the Rev. gentleman declaring that the mind of Topping was so weak as to be incapable of receiving religious instruction—the commissioners concluded their labors, and the testimony taken in the case will be transmitted to the Governor to enable him the better to judge what disposition to make of this miserable malefactor.

A man named Merrell at Hamburg, S. C. recently struck another named Burns with a bar of lead, knocked him down and stamped in his face till he was nearly dead. He is in jail. Both were agents for two stages and the quarrel arose from rivalry in securing passengers.

Dr. Orlin has been chosen President of the Wesleyan University of Connecticut, in place of Dr. Bangs resigned.

We learn by Hatch's Express that there was a terrific thunder-storm in New-Bedford and vicinity yesterday morning. At Fairhaven, the lightning struck the house of Mr. Buttrick, but fortunately no lives were lost. The electric fluid descended from the chimney, and extended to nearly every part of the house. One of the rafters was entirely removed, and one of the large upright posts in the frame was shivered to splinters, the windows were broken, and the doors unhinged. A bed in one corner of the room was taken entirely across the apartment. The sink and stove in the kitchen were removed some distance from their places, and a large quantity of glass and crockery were broken. The damage done to the building, it is thought, will amount to \$1000. It was insured at the Hingham Office. The tempest lasted but a few minutes, though it rained most of the forenoon. [Boston Truth.]

RICH GOLD MINE.—We last week saw some of the most beautiful and valuable specimens of Gold that we have ever seen taken from the ground. They were from a mine lately discovered on the land of Valentine Derr, on Stanley's Creek, in Lincoln County. One piece weighed 49 pennyweights and 6 grains, and six other pieces averaged from 2 to 5 pennyweights, pure gold when found. The mine has now been worked about six months, and seems only to increase in value.—May it continue long to do so. [Mecklenburg, N. C. Jeffersonian.]

DEATHS AT SEA.—The ship India, which arrived at this port yesterday, last from Prince of Wales Island, lost three of her crew by death during her absence from the United States. On the 15th of June, 1841, at sea, Andrew Mackie, seaman, of Wareham, Mass., fell overboard from the flying jib-boom and was drowned; on the 25th of July, 1841, off Java Head, W. G. Furber, first officer, of Belfast, Me., fell dead during his watch on deck; and on the 23d of May, 1842, Martin Salvatore, seaman, of Manila, jumped overboard and was drowned. He was in double irons at the time for stabbing the captain and one of the men. [Boston Post.]

QUICK RUNNING.—The U. S. steam frigate Missouri, Capt. Newton, bound to New-York, got under way from her moorings off the Naval Hospital at half past 6 o'clock on Saturday morning last, and notwithstanding she had a flood tide running 24 knots to contend with, she arrived abreast of Cape Henry, a distance of 36 miles, in two hours and fifty minutes. [Norfolk Beacon.]

SEN. J. ANTONIO NAVARRO, one of the Texan Santa Fe Commissioners, is still confined in the celebrated Acordada, City of Mexico. Being a Mexican by birth, the feeling against him is much stronger than against any of the other prisoners; hence his continued confinement. At the time of the breaking out of the Texan revolution he was a Senator in the Mexican Congress from the State of Coahuila and Texas. He took sides with the latter, was chosen a representative to the first Congress, and along with Zavala was a signer of the Declaration of Texan Independence. He is a liberal and enlightened man. [N. O. Pic.]

LIGHTNING.—On the 15th inst., we are informed, six men were struck and knocked down by lightning, about a mile from Mr. Washington, and four of them killed; and, horrible to tell, all four were drunk! [Shelbyville, Ky. News.]

A RUN ON THE BANKS.—The steamboat Superior, Capt. Gould, will to-morrow (Friday) make a run on the Fishing Bank off Sandy Hook. Glorious sport anticipated. See advertisement.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND GARDEN.—Tremendous attractions. This is positively the last week of the Model of the City of Dublin.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Western Elections—Indiana Coming!

Correspondence of The Tribune. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, 9th of Aug. A. M. The returns are very slow in coming in from INDIANA, but as far as received they are good, decidedly. KENTUCKY is all right as to the Whigism of its Members elected to the Legislature, but it seems not to be not so certain that the Relief party will not be very strong in the next General Assembly.

ILLINOIS. I have a single return from Illinois this morning. It is from Edgar county, on the Indiana border.—The Loco-Focos elected their whole ticket, and Ford (L. F.) has about 80 majority for Governor over Duncan (W.). This is rather indicative of the success of Ford.

GOOD NEWS FROM INDIANA!—As I say above, the returns come in slowly—not a slip having yet been received from any paper of either party. The following table embraces all the returns received:

LEGISLATURE.		1842.	1841.
		W. L. F.	W. L. F.
Jefferson	2	2	2
Dearborne	3	3	3
Harrison	2	2	1
Floyd	1	1	1
Wayne	3	3	3
Marion	2	2	1
Decatur	1	1	1
Scott	1	1	1
Rush	1	2	2
Fayette	2	2	1
Franklin	2	2	2
Union	1	2	2
Randolph	1	1	1
Henry	2	2	2
Vigo	3	3	1
Park	2	2	1
Clay	1	1	1
Owen	1	1	1
Sullivan	1	1	2
Vermillion	1	1	1
Putnam	3	3	2
		25	19
		13	19

The Whigs have already gained six members. The Loco-Foco majority in the last House of Representatives was eight—so the Whig gain has already been sufficient to overcome that. Unless there has been some unexpected falling off among the Whigs somewhere we shall have both branches of the Legislature by decisive majorities. This secures us the United States Senator, and what is fully as important, the power of dividing the State into Congressional Districts.

You will see that there is a difference in some Counties in the number of members elected this year and last. You will understand that this difference is caused by the change which takes place each year in the apportionment of the members to the several Counties.

I should also mention that the Cincinnati Republican (a Tyler pensioned press) refers to returns received in that city, (it does not publish them,) which indicate a Whig triumph.

Notes to the above.

[We hate to spoil a good story, but in spite of our correspondent's cheering table, we have still fears that the Legislature is wrong. There is an Extra afloat from Chapman, of Indianapolis, with a very large bird at the head, which states that Marion has elected two Locos instead of two Whigs, (by a bare majority, of course), and that the Locos have gained 1 Senator in Johnson, 1 in Hamilton and Boone, and one in Tippecanoe, and that Johnson (1), Fountain (2), Tippecanoe (2), Montgomery (2), Boone (1), and Bartholomew (1) have chosen Loco-Focos, bringing that side up to 25, and reducing ours to 23. The same account adds Hendricks (1) to the Whig side, to which we add (via Buffalo) a Whig gain in Laporte, making our side 25 or 26—for we forget whether Laporte has 1 or 2 Members.

The loss of some Senators was almost inevitable, as those who go out this year were chosen in 1840. It is still very doubtful which party has the Legislature. [Ed. Tr.]

ALABAMA.—Mobile has elected all four Whigs to the Legislature, with County officers, after a brilliant battle. Still, Calhounism is the ascendant influence in the State. James M. Oalhoum (a nephew of John C.) has squeezed into the Legislature from Whig Greene—all the rest Whigs.—Perry has elected 2 Locos and 7 Whigs—a loss. The State is against us.

North-Carolina—A Bad Look.

We compile from various sources the following table of Members of the Legislature chosen so far. We fear the Legislature must be given up to the Loco-Focos. Morehead (Whig) is probably re-elected Governor by a small majority, but this is not certain. If beaten, it is a decided victory to Free Trade, long-cherished prejudices, and John C. Calhoun, and will go far to make the latter the Loco-Foco candidate for next President.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE ELECT.					
Whig.		Loco.		Loco.	
Orange.....	2	Orange.....	3	Surry.....	3
Stokes.....	1	Stokes.....	3	Wake.....	3
Chatham.....	3	Chatham.....	1	Cumberland.....	1
Davidson.....	3	Warren.....	3	Johnston.....	3
Rowan & Davie..	4	Beitie.....	3	Craven.....	2
Chowan.....	1	Gates, &c.....	2	Hyde.....	2
Franklin.....	1	Franklin.....	2	Robeson.....	2
Norhampton.....	1	Norhampton.....	2	Moore.....	2
Granville.....	1	Granville.....	3		
Beaufort.....	1	Beaufort, &c.....	2	Total Loco.....	14
Hertford.....	1	Hertford.....	1	Whig.....	14
Parapoutak, &c.	2	Loco Focus ahead.....			
Halifax.....	4	Loco-Poco gain.....			
		(5 in Senate, 17 in House.)			